

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace Paragraph **[0054]** with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:

**[0054]** Finally, the coating 14 is removed at the end faces of the intermediate walls 6a by a chemical or mechanical method step, for example a chemical etching step 15 (figure 4c). An antiscatter grid or collimator is obtained in this way which has transmission channels 5 that are situated between the absorbing coatings 14 of the intermediate walls ~~[[6b]]~~ 6a of the base body 6 (figure 4d). The intermediate walls ~~[[6b]]~~ 6a likewise form with the coatings 14 delimiting them transmission channels for the primary radiation which have a very high aspect ratio. Slight losses of absorber material in the transmission channels 5 during a chemical abrasion method are unavoidable when removing the coating 14 on the end faces. However, this is immaterial for the functioning of the antiscatter grid or collimator as long as the abrasions are performed uniformly over the surface.

Please replace Paragraph **[0057]** with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:

**[0057]** Especially for mammography applications, in which the energy of the employed x-ray spectrum is relatively low, a very thin absorber layer ~~[[18]]~~ 14 on the structures of the base body 6 is sufficient. Merely with a 2  $\mu\text{m}$  thick lead layer, for example, about 84% absorption can be obtained at average mammography x-ray energies (20 keV).